

In Eastern Province

UPM to set up technical institute

JEDDAH, Aug. 4 — The University of Petroleum and Minerals plans to set up a technical research institute over a 30,000 sq. meters area to serve the Kingdom's development, according to Dr. Abdullah Bakr, the university's vice-chancellor.

Dr. Bakr was quoted by *Okaz* Tuesday as saying that more than 500 scientists will work at the institute to find a suitable solution to problems arising from a lack of expertise. He said that the projects already carried out by the university are many. They have turned the UPM into the first integrated university in the Arab world. Its lecture halls, classes, laboratories, central library, computer center, housing complexes for students and professors in addition to other facilities cover a six-sq.-kilometer area and make it the second biggest university in the Arab world.



Dr. Abdullah Bakr

The vice-chancellor added that the present student city is being reconstructed and expanded to cope with the increasing number of undergraduates. He said that as soon as results of the secondary school certificate (equivalent of GCE) are announced, test centers will be set up throughout the Kingdom to interview applicants. To qualify for the test, applicants must have obtained 85 percent of the total marks in their GCE, in case they come from the arts section.

Bakr said he was proud that Saudi Arabia had succeeded in establishing the necessary infrastructure for economic development and progress. "We must now concentrate on technique, natural sciences, applied sciences and engineering to create additional scientific research institutions, without which a country can not achieve the much desired progress."

For Small Arabians applicants only				TEST CENTERS					
Center	Location	Date	Time	Personal Interview	Center	Location	Date	Time	Personal Interview
Dhahran II	UPM block 11	8/8/81	09.00	9.10/81	Dhahran I	UPM block 11	13/7/81	21.00	15.16/781
Taif	Thaqif Secondary School	11/8/81	09.00	12.13/81	Riyadh	Riyadh	18/7/81	21.00	20.21/781
Medina	Tayeb Secondary School	11/8/81	09.00	12.13/81	Jeddah	Public Administration Institute	18/7/81	21.30	20.21/781
Qatif	Unatrah Secondary School	11/8/81	09.00	12.13/81	Makkah	Al-Thaqif Model School	18/7/81	21.30	20.21/781
Dhahran III	UPM block 11	22/9/81	09.00	23/9/81		King Abdul Aziz Secondary School	18/7/81	21.30	20.21/781

NOTE: Graduates of the secondary school science section will be examined in chemistry, mathematics, physics and English language at secondary school level. Those of the arts section will be examined in mathematics and English.

Hajrah denies phone work halted

JEDDAH, Aug. 4 — Taif Mayor Dr. Hassan Hajrah has denied that the telephone extension project in Taif had been halted. In an interview with *Okaz* Tuesday, he said that the company carrying out the project was only asked to present a timetable for its digging operations; but it failed to submit the same to the municipality.

Hajrah said that Taif was undergoing a face-lift without affecting the landscape or damaging the environment. Embellishment projects include a fountain off airport road, he said adding that the Sulaimaniah project will be implemented in stages and that the King has approved the construction of a ring road.



Hassan Hajrah

Coordination planned

JEDDAH, Aug. 4 — Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry has requested all chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture to supply it with their regular newsletters about their activities with the aim of informing concerned businessmen, who wish to attend exhibitions which the chambers plan to organize. Abdullah Dahlan, secretary general of Jeddah chamber of commerce and industry, told *Okaz* Tuesday that this move will help the chamber have sufficient time to coordinate with the concerned businessmen beforehand.



Prince Saud Al-Faisal

Prince Saud starts tour of L. America

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4 (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal will start a 12-day tour of Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil Wednesday at the invitation of the foreign ministers of the three countries.

Prince Saud, who attended a two-day conference in Cancun, Mexico, of foreign ministers of 22 industrialized and developing countries, flies to Caracas Wednesday for a two-day visit. He will then visit Argentina Aug. 10 to 12, from where he will proceed to Brazil for a two-day visit.

Meanwhile, Lebanese Premier Sufiq Al-Wazzan received a verbal message from Prince Saud in Beirut Monday.

The message was communicated by the Kingdom's Charge d'Affaires Hussein Abu Nemi during his meeting with the foreign ministry's secretary general, Kusrowan Lubki.

FROM THE GULF

ABU DHABI, Aug. 4 (WAM) — The general economic development plan of the UAE aims at creating economic equilibrium among the seven member-emirates to achieve a uniformity of the standard of urban development among them.

This is reflected in the annual report of the planning ministry on the federal government projects in each of the emirates. It says federal projects in the past year in Abu Dhabi cost DH. 1.203 billion, Dubai DH. 536 million, Sharjah DH. 798 million, Ajman DH. 403 million, Umm Al-Quwain DH. 510 million, Ras Al-Khaima DH. 1.077 billion and Fujairah DH. 1.422 billion. Work on all these projects started during the 1980 budget period.

Fujairah occupies the first position in terms of allocation, reflecting a greater attention paid by the federal government to the development of the eastern coast. The figures indicate that allocations for Abu Dhabi and Dubai emirates are relatively small because

more attention was paid to the other emirates and because most of other development projects were carried out by the local government of the two emirates.

In Fujairah, electricity and water ministry projects cost DH. 359 million, the ministry of health DH. 190 million, the ministry of communications DH. 652 million, the ministry of education and youth DH. 53 million, the ministry of justice, Islamic affairs and endowments DH. 23 million, the ministry of information and culture DH. 15 million, the ministry of labor DH. 3 million and of the ministry of public works and housing DH. 116 million.

In Ras Al-Khaimah, low cost houses are being built at a cost of DH. 30 million, while the projects of the ministry of justice, Islamic affairs and endowments reached DH. 23 million. The ministry of information and culture spent DH. 10 million, the ministry of electricity and water DH. 707 million and of the ministry of communications DH. 420 million.

In Sharjah the ministry of education and youth is carrying out projects costing DH. 265 million, the ministry of health DH. 171 million, the ministry of electricity and water DH. 176 million, the ministry of communications DH. 268 million, the ministry of information and culture DH. 22 million, the ministry of justice DH. 3 million and the ministry of agriculture DH. 8 million.

In Ajman, the projects of the ministry of communications totaled DH. 112 million, the ministry of electricity and water, DH. 195 million, the ministry of education and youth DH. 37 million, the ministry of health DH. 14 million, the ministry of public works DH. 18 million and of the ministry of justice DH. 15 million.

In Umm Al-Quwain, the ministry of communications has undertaken projects costing DH. 168 million, the ministry of electricity and water DH. 212 million, the ministry of health DH. 50 million, the ministry of education and youth DH. 49 million, the ministry of justice DH. 6 million, the ministry of information and culture DH. 8 million and the ministry of agriculture DH. 1 million.

In Abu Dhabi, the projects of the ministry of education cost DH. 445 million and those of the ministry of information and culture DH. 138 million, the ministry of health DH. 9 million, the ministry of justice DH. 77 million, the ministry of agriculture DH. 23 million and the ministry of public works and housing DH. 20 million.

In Dubai the cost of federal projects amounted to DH. 536 million, seven percent of the total cost of the federal government development schemes. The cost of the projects of the ministry of education and youth in Dubai was DH. 301 million, the ministry of health DH. 156 million, the ministry of information and culture DH. 14 million, the ministry of agriculture DH. 6 million, the ministry of communications DH. 23 million and the ministry of public works and housing DH. 16 million.

ABU DHABI, Aug. 4 (WAM) — Maitar Al-Younbah, foreign minister of Mali, arrives here Aug. 15 on a three-day visit at the invitation of Rashid Abdullah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs.

While here, the minister will hold talks with UAE officials on bilateral relations, current situation in the Middle East, Afro-Arab co-operation, in addition to a number of issues of mutual interest.

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PLO praises Kingdom's role

RIYADH, Aug. 4 (SPA) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chief of Islamic Department Ihsan Salaha (Abu Taufiq) Moday commended the role Saudi Arabia has been playing in support of the Palestinian issue.

He described the Kingdom's moves in support of PLO as "positive and responsible", and said it deserved appreciation from all Palestinians loyal to their cause. The Palestinians leader, in an interview with *Okaz*, said hostile remarks against the Kingdom would harm the Palestinian cause.

King receives Eid greetings

TAIF, Aug. 4 (SPA) — King Khalid Tuesday received a congratulatory cable from President Seyni Kountche of Niger on the occasion of Eid-ul-Fitr.

In his cable, the Niger leader wished happiness for the monarch and lasting welfare and prosperity for the people of Saudi Arabia.

Yamani leaves for U.S.

JEDDAH, Aug. 4 — Information Minister, Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, has left for the United States by the end of last week to undergo medical check-up.

Prayer Times

Wednesday	Makkah	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr	4:30	4:27	3:58	3:42	4:06	4:33
Dhuhr	12:27	12:28	11:59	11:46	12:10	12:40
Assr	3:46	3:54	3:25	3:16	3:40	4:14
Maghrib	6:59	7:04	6:36	6:25	6:49	7:22
Isha	8:29	8:34	8:06	7:55	8:19	8:52



COMMENT

By Yahya Al-Attar

Governor of Makkah Prince Majed had called upon the people to celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr by organizing popular functions in Makkah, Taif, Jeddah and in other towns of the Western Province. The call received a big response from the public and, with the assistance and encouragement from the municipalities, feasts and soires were held in most places providing opportunity for citizens and expatriates to rejoice in a family atmosphere. These revelties, in fact, symbolized the meanings of brotherhood and cordiality and kindled the faces with mirth and glee.

The active participation by many citizens, including a number of artists, in

varied cultural and folkloric programs demonstrated a complete harmony with the spirit of the royal call for such functions. Beside fulfilling Prince Majed's great desire for popular functions, the occasion showed the extent to which the feelings and sentiments of the leadership and the people interacted with each other. Not only this, the royal patronage of the celebrations created a deep impact on every individual who noticed that a person like Prince Majed with a host of official responsibilities worked indefatigably to bring happiness to the people of the region. He considered it his duty to make available all the means of welfare and happiness for the people under the directives of the country's wise leadership.

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Reagan-Sadat talks on M.E. begin today

By William Bray
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — When Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrives here Tuesday for his first face-to-face meeting with President Ronald Reagan, he will discuss complex issues of the Middle East with a beginning. The talks begin Wednesday.

Reagan has been preoccupied during the first seven months of his presidency with domestic issues. He has directed his efforts toward establishing a solid base on political and economic issues before launching into the international arena of the Middle East. So far, Reagan "has been spared the deep immersion (in Middle East issues)" until this week, said one high level desk officer in the State Department who briefed reporters last week on Sadat's visit. "There are a lot of buzz words and code words that are known by those who play the game better than initiates" like Reagan, said the State Department official. Translated Reagan has to learn much.

Sadat will have at least three things on his mind when he begins his discussions with Reagan — the Palestinian autonomy talks, American economic assistance, and broad prospects for the maintenance of peace in the region. Reagan has said that the Israeli settlements in the West Bank are neither obstacles to peace nor illegal, according to the

official. Sadat however, wants to convince the Reagan administration of the need to provide the Palestinians with autonomy on the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

An important element in the autonomy talks will be therefore, the department official says, that the "Israelis would like the U.S. to recognize the PLO, because it would assume that the PLO would recognize Israel first." It becomes a vicious circle as to who will recognize whom first, and this will be high on the list of things for Reagan and Sadat to discuss. The only question seems to be how and when recognition of the PLO by Israel and vice versa would be accomplished.

Sadat faces growing uneasiness at home among Egyptians over his policy of making peace with Israel without resolution of the Palestinian problem. This internal pressure, coupled with widespread perception in the Arab world and Europe that the Camp David accords can no longer be used as a valid framework for peace pose a serious dilemma for both Sadat and the Reagan administration.

But Sadat and Reagan share common viewpoints on "regional security" and Egypt's role in the area, and on bilateral relations in general.

If Sadat can convince Reagan to act decisively on the autonomy talks by next fall after Reagan meets with the leaders of Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, he will have achieved a major breakthrough.

Meantime, he will push for the inclusion of the PLO in future talks to expand the concept of autonomy to include not only the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank but also the land which is at stake.

In a related development, Secretary of State Alexander Haig has indicated that the United States wants to revive autonomy talks for 1.5 million Palestinians in Israeli-occupied lands. Haig was speaking here Monday at a signing ceremony for an Israeli-Egyptian accord on an international peacekeeping force to police the Sinai after Israel hands back the last section of the occupied peninsula in April 1982.

He said the American role in the Sinai negotiations was a "clear manifestation of the United States' continuing support for the peace process...this accomplishment today underlines the importance of similar progress in the autonomy talks."

Haig's remark was one of the firmest signs to date that Reagan intends to pick up the autonomy talks where they left by his predecessor, Jimmy Carter.

Mayor questioned for interview Israel bans PLO funds for West Bank

TEL AVIV, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — The military government Monday interrogated a Palestinian mayor in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and banned Palestine Liberation Organization funds from the area in a crackdown on contacts between the PLO and West Bank Palestinians.

The military government questioned Ramallah Mayor Kerim Khalaf about an interview he granted *Al-Fair* newspaper and released him on a \$833 bond. Khalaf is quoted by *The East Jerusalem* newspaper as saying the PLO is the representative of the Palestinian people. He called on the West Bank citizens to rebel against Israeli military authority and said Israel's war against Palestinians in Lebanon has strengthened

the Palestinians' will to fight.

Khalaf was brought to the police under a military regulation reissued last week that bans Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from voicing support for the PLO. In a further effort to sever contact between Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and the PLO, the military government said it was "banning funds from the joint Jordan-PLO Committee in Amman. The blockage of funds from Jordan could lead to a deterioration of services in the occupied territory since 60 percent of municipal operating budgets and 100 percent of their development funds come from the committee.

Khalaf said that under the U.N. Human

Rights Charter, he has the right to speak out, and insisted he was misquoted in the article. He also said that Israeli military censors who review all material could have deleted parts of the interview, but had not done so. "When I gave my opinion, it was published in the paper, but it went through the military censor, so I am not responsible for what was published and am free to say what I want."

Khalaf recently returned from abroad where he was seeking medical care for serious leg injuries suffered last year when his car was bombed by Israelis. He lost a foot in the incident. A military spokesman claimed that Khalaf was held responsible for his statements.

Begin to form cabinet today

TEL AVIV, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Menahem Begin overcame last-minute snags Tuesday to reach an agreement with his coalition partners on the formation of a new government, Begin's office announced.

Eleventh-hour jockeying for cabinet seats forced a one-day delay in building a ruling coalition. The agreement among the four partners cleared the way for Begin to seek parliamentary endorsement Wednesday, the last day of his three-week time limit.

A communique from Begin's office said the premier and his three coalition partners, the Religious Party Agudat Israel (4) and Tami (3) for a 61-seat majority in the 120-member parliament — the same razorthin edge he held when he presented his first government, in June 1977.

Wednesday is the last of the 21 days Begin has been allocated, in accordance with Israeli law, for forming a government. The coalition consists of Begin's Likud bloc (48 seats), the Religious Party (6) Agudat Israel (4) and Tami (3) for a 61-seat majority in the 120-member parliament — the same razorthin edge he held when he presented his first government, in June 1977.

Begin has chosen Ariel Sharon, a bullish former general as his defense minister. Sharon was the brain behind Israel's program of building illegal Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory that was internationally condemned.

The foreign policy outlined in the draft coalition agreement showed no changes from Begin's earlier government. It "pledged" to continue talks on Palestinian autonomy in occupied territory and more Jewish settlements.

Begin has agreed to enact a wide range of religious legislation which the three parties demanded as their price for joining the coalition. Government sources said he had agreed to cancel flight by El Al and close down Israeli ports on the Jewish Sabbath as well as tightening up Sabbath observance laws.

Pakistan outlaws ambush police; 8 die, 11 injured

KARACHI, Aug. 4 (AP) — Eight officers of the Sind police force were killed and 11 wounded in an encounter with outlaws Monday night in the Jacobabad district of Sind province, 960 kms northwest of Karachi, police said. One dacoit was killed, and several wounded dacoit bandits were taken away when the group escaped.

According to Karachi police, a large force of officers surrounded a village in Jacobabad district, after police had received a tip that a gang of dacoits wanted by police was hiding in the village. There was an exchange of fire between police and the bandits that lasted several hours.

Nonaligned panel to assess bomb damage in Beirut

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 4 (AP) — The Organization of Nonaligned Countries has agreed to send a fact-finding mission to Beirut to assess the damage inflicted by recent Israeli bombings on the city, organization officials have said.

The coordinating bureau of the nonaligned movement, which met here Monday, acted upon a request by Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The request was passed on to the meeting by deputy PLO observer to the U.N. Hassan A. Abdal Rahman. A similar request by Arafat that a U.N. Palestinian Rights Committee mission visit Beirut was not acted on due to differences among committee members over chairmanship of the meeting.

Committee vice chairman Farid Zarif of Afghanistan was scheduled to preside over the meeting. But Pakistani representative Niaz Naik objected to Zarif's chairmanship because of the Soviet Union's involvement in Afghanistan. Naik said his delegation could not go along with a meeting presided over by "a representative of a regime" his country did not recognize.

The nonaligned mission is expected to be made up of representatives of India, Guyana, Yugoslavia, and one member from Africa. Some suggested that any reports that might emerge from the investigation be used in a campaign against Israel at the three-month fall session of U.N. General Assembly.

BRIEFS

GUATEMALA (R) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Boutros Ghali ended a four-day official visit to Guatemala Monday, during which a technical and scientific cooperation agreement was signed. Ghali flew on to Honduras as part of his Latin American tour.

UNITED NATIONS, (AP) — A U.N. spokesman told reporters here Monday that the correct U.N. estimate of those killed in last week's Iranian earthquake was 1,500 people, not 8,000 as he had said Thursday.

NICOSIA, (AP) — A four-man nonaligned peace commission is scheduled to arrive in Tehran Thursday to study the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war, the official Iranian news agency, Pars reported.

ATHENS, (R) — A hitherto unknown group calling itself "the Blue Archer" has claimed responsibility for a number of forest and farmland fires in Greece over the last three days, police said Tuesday.

TEL AVIV, (AP) — Some 300 tons of cotton aboard an Israeli ship in the southern port of Eilat burst into flames twice Monday, ZIM Shipping Company said.

India denies Pakistan allegation U.N. envoy resumes Afghan talks in Karachi

KARACHI, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — United Nations special envoy Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived here Tuesday on the first leg of an Asian tour aimed at negotiating a political solution to the crisis in Afghanistan. The envoy later met with Pakistani Foreign Minister Aga Shahi.

He said he plans to visit Kabul Thursday for a two-day stay, and will go to Iran as soon as he received approval from Tehran. Cuellar told reporters upon his arrival here that his main objective was to promote discussions among all concerned parties. He had not brought any specific proposals, he said.

"It is up to the parties concerned to make proposals. I am here to bridge the gap between them and to define a common strategy," he said.

U.N. efforts to work out a political settlement in Afghanistan leading to the withdrawal of an estimated 85,000 Soviet troops

there have been bogged down mainly by Afghanistan's demand for bilateral talks between Afghanistan and its two neighbors. Pakistan and Iran want the three countries to sit down together at the same table under U.N. supervision.

Cuellar may also hold talks with President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq before visiting Kabul. Pakistan and Afghanistan told U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim earlier this month that they wanted Cuellar to resume his mission despite lack of progress last April.

Meanwhile, in New Delhi, a foreign office spokesman denied Pakistani press reports that Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao had a secret meeting with Afghan President Babrak Karmal during the former's official visit to Moscow last month. Describing the reports as "a figment of motivated imagination," the spokesman said they appeared to

be part of a campaign by the "censored Pakistani press" during the last two or three weeks to give currency to such "misinformation about India on different issues."

The reports had alleged that Rao and Karmal had discussed the possibility of evolving a joint strategy toward Pakistan. They also agreed that in case of a world conference being held on Afghanistan, the "Mujahiddin" should be kept out; the reports added.

The spokesman recalled a Pakistani press report last week which suggested that India was in consultation with Israel to prepare an attack on the nuclear facility in Pakistan, similar to the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center in early June. He warned that dissemination of such "incorrect and unfounded" information by Pakistan could affect the process of normalization of relations between the two countries.

On the fighting front, the anti-communist rebels ambushed a Soviet and Afghan government convoy in Logar Province, destroying at least two tanks and 10 trucks carrying ammunition to the southeastern city of Gardez.

American-Arabs protest ABC film

By Jeannette Garrett
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Aug. 4 — For the second time in four months, the ABC television network is the subject of a protest campaign from the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC). This time the target is a "20/20" program titled "If you were the president," to be aired Thursday. The show explores how the president of the United States and his advisers might respond to a "terrorist attack" from a group called the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The national ADC headquarters and

local chapters, including Houston, are waging a letter writing and telegram campaign against the network and local ABC affiliates to prevent the show from being aired. According to the coordinator of the Houston chapter of the Anti-Discrimination Committee, the local ABC affiliate, while sympathizing with ADC's viewpoint, will air the show because "it is a network decision."

It was only four months ago that the ABC 20/20 show "The Unholy War" drew a similar response from the ADC for presenting what the committee felt was a biased account of the Middle East conflict.

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U.S. fires Explorer satellites into orbit

VANDENBERG, California, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — Two Explorer satellites have been sent into orbit by a Delta missile fired from the Vandenberg Air Base, 225 kms northwest of Los Angeles, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reported.

The satellites, *Explorer A* and *Explorer B*, were launched at 0956 GMT Monday for a two-year space mission aimed at examining the effects of the sun on the earth's atmosphere, a NASA spokesman said.

Monday's launching, the first of two planned from the Vandenberg base this year, was postponed three times last week due to a computer malfunction, poor atmospheric conditions and a technical incident on one of the backup planes.

Meanwhile, astronauts Joe Engle and Richard Truly, who will become the first space travelers in history to fly in a used spaceship, said Monday all systems are go for the launch of America's second space shuttle flight, scheduled for Sept. 30.

Their ship, the *Columbia*, carried the nation into the age of reusable spacecraft last April when John Young and Robert Crippen rode it into orbit from a launch pad at Cape Canaveral and then landed it like an airplane in the California desert three days later.

Engle and Truly told a news conference at the Johnson Space Center in Texas that everything is going smoothly for *Columbia*'s second flight. They will stay in earth orbit two days longer than Young and Crippen did and will carry a heavier load. Otherwise, they said, their mission will be essentially the same as before.

"If we get up and back down all right I will consider that pretty successful," said Engle, the flight commander. The astronauts will test a mechanical arm that will extend from the payload and be controlled inside the cockpit. It is equipped to "grapple" certain objects that are fitted with stems.

Columbia's payload also will contain equipment for five "earth resources" experiments designed to show the commercial adaptability of the shuttle. It will fly upside down and forward relative to the earth during these experiments, which include a special radar that NASA says could detect mineral resources, including oil, from space.

Another experiment will scan the ocean, note color differences and could locate schools of fish or possible effects of pollution.

For public service Indonesian gets Magsaysay award

MANILA, Aug. 4 (AP) — An Indonesian woman who helped organize private and government agencies into a countrywide effort to help her nation's least fortunate has been named winner of the Ramon Magsaysay award for public service. Mrs. A. H. Nasution, chairman of Indonesia's National Council on Social Welfare, is one of five persons to receive awards considered as Asia's version of the Nobel Prize. The foundation is named after the late Philippine president who died in a plane crash in 1957. Mrs. Nasution and other awardees each received a cash prize of \$20,000.

Indian physician Pramud Karan Sethi, developer of life-like artificial limbs for Indian peasants, earlier was named winner for community leadership. Awards in three other categories — government service, international understanding and journalism and literature — were yet to be announced.

Mrs. Nasution is recognized for leading the volunteer movement in Indonesia and for gaining cooperation among civic and

religious, groups, schools and government agencies, to provide social services, the award announcement said. She and her associates organized the National Council which now includes governmental groups, provincial coordinating councils, schools with social work programs and national government agencies.

The council helps recruit volunteer workers and experts, organizing workshops, collecting funds and distributing donated food, clothing and medicine. It aids orphans, the blind, the mentally ill, the aged, lepers, cripples and other handicapped with a staff of 15 paid workers and 55 volunteers.

"Through her energy, initiative and vision, Mrs. Nasution has infused her colleagues in their own organizations with purpose and professionalism, the award foundation board of trustees said, adding, "much remains to be done, but the cadre of social workers she inspires now have tools to aid Indonesia's least fortunate."

Fall in Viet exodus recorded

BANGKOK, Aug. 4 (AFP) — The number of Vietnamese "boat people" arriving in Thai camps in July fell to 215, a drop of more than 90 percent from the average monthly total so far this year, according to United Nations figures.

The July figure was down from 2,667 in June and down from an average of 2,570 in the first six months of 1981, the regional office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said. A spokesman attributed the decline mainly to unfavorable sailing weather, especially monsoon-churned seas.

Thailand announced new measures last month to curb the six-year flow of refugees from the Communist-ruled Indochinese countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, including an Aug. 15 cut-off date for "boat people" to be settled abroad.

U.S. blamed for Zimbabwe killing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — The head of an anti-apartheid group here said that the United States has known for some time about an alleged South African plan to liquidate exiled black opposition leaders.

Randall Robinson, executive director of Trans-Africa, said the Ronald Reagan administration had the alleged information well before the murder in Zimbabwe last Friday of Joe Gqabi, 52, a leader of a nationalist group fighting for black majority rule in South Africa. Zimbabwean officials have blamed the slaying of the African National Congress (ANC) leader on the South African government.

Robinson said classified U.S. Defense

Department intelligence reports revealed that the South African government recently assembled an assassination squad to kill South African ANC leaders living in exile in neighboring countries.

"Top secret intelligence reports prove that Defense Department officials knew of the South African assassination plans long before the murder of Mr. Gqabi, yet the United States did nothing to dissuade its new ally from pursuing its plans," he said. "This renders the United States complicit in this killing and those that may follow." Robinson added he learned of the intelligence reports about three weeks ago.

Whale there has been concern that the government might also move to prevent future landings by pushing boats away from the shore, so far there is little concrete evidence to substantiate this fear, Western diplomats monitoring the situation report, said.

The UNHCR spokesman Rob Burroughs, said Monday last month's total was the lowest in Thailand since September 1980, when 209 persons arrived. Figures were not available for arrivals in the rest of the region, except in Singapore, where they were down to 423 from 948.

On the other hand, boat arrivals in Hong Kong increased considerably in June to 2,977 from 1,777 during May. Hong Kong figures for July were not immediately available.

The sharp decline in Thailand comes hard on the heels of an accusation by Vietnam that the United States is conspiring with China to lure people to flee Vietnam.

Sihanouk supports Khmers

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AFP) — The question of Khmer Rouge participation in a coalition of Cambodian fronts opposed to the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime dominated a meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann Monday.

The hour-long discussion with Son Sann, who heads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), was held at the



Prince Norodom Sihanouk prince's home in the southern French village of Mougins, near Cannes. The two were meeting for the first time in 11 years.

Sihanouk agreed to support Son Sann's efforts to form a government of national coalition. But, to the surprise of political observers, he refused to associate himself with a statement proposed by Son Sann "condemning and rejecting" the Khmer Rouge.

Sihanouk in the past has sharply condemned what he called "the Khmer Rouge genocide."

Observers were also surprised that the prince did not immediately agree to become head of state in Cambodia again if Son Sann succeeds in forming a government of national coalition.

The coalition would apparently link up the KPNLF, using Sihanouk's National United Front for an "independent, neutral, peaceful and cooperative Cambodia", and the Khmer Rouge.

The two men were also looking for official recognition of each other's fronts. Son Sann's recent comments that Sihanouk should renounce forming his new movement reportedly irritated the prince's entourage.

One of the unforeseen passengers in the statement Monday by Sihanouk is that: "If Mr. Son Sann does not agree to call himself a Sihanoukist, he will lose all royalist support."

In southern Italy Greek statues find permanent home

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy Aug. 4 (AP) — Italy's stars of the summer — two fifth century bronze warriors dredged up from the Ionian Sea — were welcomed to their permanent home Monday by three government ministers.

The "Riace bronzes," which some believe are the only known work of Greek sculptor Phidias, were found by divers off southern Italy nine years ago. They went on display in Florence and later at Rome's residential palace, drawing thousands of tourists who waited for hours under the hot sun for a brief look at them.

The life-size figures, which weigh close to 1,000 pounds each, were secretly trucked down to this southern city on the Messina strait after the townspeople of Riace

threatened to block an exhibit in the capital city of Calabria. They wanted a hall in the tiny town near where they were found.

The dispute was temporarily settled last month when the government promised to establish bus routes across the tip of the Italian boot to Riace. Culture Minister Vincenzo Scotti also announced that Reggio would house one of the Mediterranean's first underwater archeological institutes.

Tourism Minister Nicola Signorello said he hoped the much publicized warriors would reverse the dwindling tourist turnout to the south of Italy, while the minister for the Mezzogiorno (southern Italy), Claudio Signorile, promised that the institute would create new jobs for the country's depressed south.

Scientists claim success in making hepatitis vaccine

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4 (AP) — Scientists said Tuesday they've altered the genes of single-celled yeast to produce the most complex product ever obtained with genetic engineering — a potential vaccine against hepatitis B.

Until now, inserting new genes into the hereditary material of yeast or bacteria has resulted in the creation of proteins such as growth hormone, insulin and interferon, all of which have great medical significance.

But scientists have now progressed a step further in creating microscopic factories to manufacture potentially valuable drugs. Scientists from the University of California-San Francisco and the University of Washington in Seattle said they altered the hereditary material of yeast to build a much more complex molecule that could be the basis for a hepatitis vaccine, the scientists said.

"This all happens inside the yeast cell," said chemist Pablo Valenzuela of the UCSF. He said the finished product is an intricate particle that, through a microscope, looks exactly like a particle extracted from hepatitis-infected human livers with great difficulty and cost and used by other researchers for a still-experimental vaccine against the disease.

If the yeast product is proven identical to the vaccine particle produced in the infected liver, the primitive one-celled plants should be a much cheaper and simpler source of the potentially invaluable vaccine, the scientists said. A half-billion people worldwide are affected by hepatitis B, the most virulent form of the liver-attacking disease.

The experimental vaccine developed by Dr. Wolf Szmuness of the New York Blood Center appears to the body's immune system like a hepatitis virus. The body produces antibodies to fight what it thinks is hepatitis, and the immune system keeps the

antibody-making pattern ready so that in case there is an invasion of a real virus, the body can field an army of antibodies to repel it.

The results obtained by the team from UCSF and the University of Washington are to be described at an international congress of virology in Strasbourg, France. The group included Valenzuela, William Rutter and Angelica Medina in San Francisco and Gustave Ammerer and Benjamin Hall in Seattle, Washington.

Pop group to split

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP) — Abba, widely regarded as the world's top pop music group, plans to split up for good within about two years, the magazine *Woman* reported Tuesday. The Swedish quartet will go on no more major tours, it said.

The two couples who make up Abba — Bjorn and Agnetha, Benny and Anni-Jozz — both are divorced. *Woman* quoted them as saying that there are no longer financial reasons for them to stay together.

It quoted Bjorn as saying: "I expect we'll be together for two more years, but that will be the tops. The end is in sight. I can't imagine our touring again, certainly not a city-by-city tour in Austria, Europe, Asia or America." The magazine said the other three group members agreed with his assessment.

Brady suffers fit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — Former White House spokesman James S. Brady (40), wounded in the March 30 assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan, suffered a serious epileptic fit in hospital here Monday, the White House announced.

Doctors had to administer an anesthetic to halt the attack.



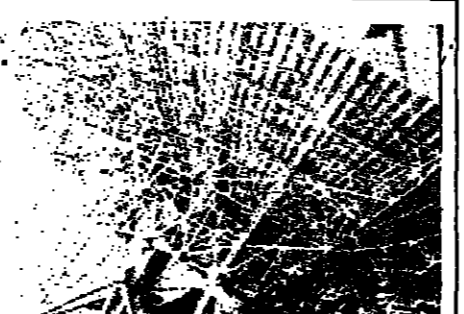
Read this week in SAUDI BUSINESS



Before the boom business transactions in the Kingdom took over in an informal atmosphere in some plush suite of a five-star hotel. But now things are changing. Scott Pendleton talks to people and records his impressions on page 20 on how the concept of modern office space has finally taken root.



Not only the Kingdom's oil but its mines too have a significant record. In an interview with Younis Muhammad Isaac, Deputy Minister for Mines Ghazi Sultan talks about the generous financial incentives offered to foreign companies for exploration and outlines some of the mining work done by the companies.



Bahrain has taken over the advanced telecommunications company Cable and Wireless. The British company will keep 40 per cent of the shares and the Bahrain government and its nominees will claim the rest. Louise Denver reports on the takeover.

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Autonomous regions in Spain

By Francisca Reitberger

MADRID — Spain's two major political parties have agreed on how to turn this highly centralized country into a quasi-federal state within two years. The agreement continues the process which started when a new constitution was voted in 1978, three years after the death of Gen. Francisco Franco who imposed a rigid centralism over wide regional differences.

The agreement says how and when Spain's 16 autonomous regions will come to life, elect local assemblies, organize their administration and handle their finances. It reflects Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's policies of caution, dialogue and organization since he came to power within days of an attempted military coup five months ago.

It was signed between the ruling Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) and the main opposition Socialist Party after weeks of tough bargaining, and only minutes before the deadline set by the Socialists.

The 1978 constitution promised autonomy to all Spanish regions. The first to get it were the Basque country, Catalonia and Galicia, regarded as "historical nationalities" because of their traditions of self-rule and distinct languages. But the constitution opened a Pandora's box of claims from other regions which felt discriminated against.

Former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez maneuvered between claims from the regions that the government was trying to cut their powers, and from the right-wing military that devolution would lead to the breakup of Spain. Fears of excessive devolution and anger at continued separatist violence in the Basque country were behind last February's abortive coup.

Calvo Sotelo, anxious to appease the armed forces, quickly put the brakes on devolution. He pushed through parliament a bill toning down those aspects which most offended the military, giving precedence to the Spanish flag over regional flags, guaranteeing that Castilian Spanish would be taught compulsorily together with regional languages, and reserving the use of the word "nation" to Spain as a sovereign state.

He also commissioned a group of professors and financial experts to develop a model for autonomy and organize orderly devolution. Their report was the basis for talks between the four main Spanish political parties. Two, the Communists on the left and the popular alliance on the right, completed the negotiations but withdrew in disagreement over some points only hours before the agreement was reached between the other two.

Regional parties, fearing to be drawn into a trap, chose to stay away from the talks despite repeated assurances from the government that orderly devolution would not mean less powers for regions. Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez called their decision "an historical mistake."

The agreement sets at 16 the number of autonomous regions. The largest, Castilla-Leon, will be made up of seven provinces in the windy northern high plains, southern Andalusia will include six provinces. The Madrid province will itself be an autonomous region.

Against the advice of experts, the parties have also allowed some smaller provinces to become autonomous although they may decide later to join larger regions. This is the case of the green northern province of Cantabria, the coal-mining province of Asturias and La Rioja, in the foothills of the Pyrenees where some of the best Spanish wine is grown.

Navarre, which Basque nationalists want to include in "Euskadi" (the Basque country), remains on its own with a special status. Some provinces have yet to decide which region they will join.

For all regions, autonomy statutes will come into effect by Feb. 1, 1983 — the year of the next general election — and Madrid ministries must draw up by next November a timetable for the transfer of powers. A public investment fund will channel funds toward less developed regions. It was set at 180 billion pesetas (\$1.8 billion), or 40 percent of all public investment for new projects, for next year.

Each time the richer regions of Catalonia and the Basque country receive one peseta per capita, the poor southwestern region of Extremadura will receive about six. The impoverished and populous southern region of Andalusia will get 26.6 percent of the funds.

Nationalist feelings run high in regions like Catalonia and the Basque country but in regions with little or no tradition of home-rule Spaniards seem to take a cool view of autonomy.

An opinion poll published this week by the Madrid daily *El Pais* said that what Spaniards expected from devolution was increased investment, improvement of local cultural activities, better education for children and more jobs.

But in any case, expectations were not high and they feared an increase in taxes.



TWO ISSUES

In Britain President Sadat of Egypt took his lunch with Queen Elizabeth II. The meeting comes at the end of the Egyptian president's state visit to Britain, in which he had already held talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Minister Lord Carrington.

President Sadat is on his way to the United States, where he is to have his first meeting with President Reagan. His aim is to discuss the stalled, American-sponsored "peace process" in the Middle East, as initiated by the Camp David agreements. The two outstanding issues to be dealt with are the so-called Multi-National Force which is to police the Sinai, and "Palestinian self-determination" in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

There was talk earlier on of a new "Camp David summit" in which Sadat, Begin and Reagan take up those issues together. As it was, the White House decided to give itself more time to work out a more comprehensive line on the Middle East, and Begin will meet Reagan separately after Sadat's departure.

In Britain, it is known that the talks between President Sadat and Lord Carrington involved bilateral relations rather than the awaited "European Initiative" on the Mideast, although the British minister is at present chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers.

The reason for this is the reluctance on the part of the Europeans to move independently of the Americans, who are yet to make up their mind. The Egyptian leader, however, will still have plenty to talk about, as Egypt has been buying quantities of British arms, and as the two countries are interested in widening their economic cooperation.

BOATS FOR IRAN

Iran's new president, Muhammad Ali Raja'i, took his constitutional oath before Iran's assembled Majlis last Monday. On the Sunday before that, he was sworn into office by Ayatollah Khomeini himself at a mosque in Tehran.

The ceremony before the Majlis was followed by the president naming his first prime minister, Hojatul Islam Muhammad Jawad Bahonar, the present leader of the Islamic Republican Party, which was behind Mr. Raja'i's candidature to the presidency.

The new president's assumption of power was marked also by the expected violence, as terror bombings accounted for tens in dead and wounded. Although the official version lays the blame for these on the left wing Mujahideen organization, there is fear that some military elements are involved.

Meanwhile in Paris, the French government has moved to restrict the activities of ex-President Bani-Sadr even further, fearing that more inflammatory statements from him would lead Tehran to retaliate — perhaps by taking hostage all or some of the 150 French citizens known to be in Iran.

France is buying even more goodwill from Iran through releasing three missile-carrying patrol boats, ordered from the time of the Shah — the boats are already on their way to an Iranian port.

The boats are not expected to make a great deal of difference to the continuing war with Iraq — intensifying recently as the "new regime" of President Raja'i seeks to convince the people that it is more serious than its predecessor in this respect.

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Dilemma of arms development

By William Chapman

TOKYO — The Japanese government appears to be sharply divided over a new American request to put this country's technological prowess to work for joint arms development. Some officials have responded favorably but others have objected, along with the major news media, warning that helping the United States develop sophisticated weapons would violate Japan's pacifist constitution and established policy prohibiting arms sales abroad.

The request for sharing of arms technology was made forcefully by U.S. officials early this summer and became the focal point of American efforts to get more military support from Japan.

It has become clear in recent months that Japan is not willing to increase its defense budget substantially despite American defense officials' insistence that it should contribute more muscle to counter a Soviet buildup in the Far East.

Those Japanese officials who favor acceding to the technology-sharing request are said to be arguing within the government that acquiescence could remove some of the American pressure for increases in defense spending.

No details of the American request have been disclosed, but it is understood that the United States wants Japan to assist in the development of futuristic weaponry involving computers, other electronic technology, lasers and fiber optics. In some of those fields, it is believed that Japan is slightly ahead of the United States.

At meetings in Hawaii and Washington, the general principle was outlined to Gen. Joji Omura, director general of the Japanese defense agency, in

Chinese backing down

By Jonathan Mirsky

LONDON — The Chinese state is backing away from the basic Communist ideal of jobs for all. Although according to a recent report 30 million new positions will be needed over the next five years — equivalent to the population of a medium-sized country — job-seekers and employers should increasingly make their own arrangements.

Such a policy marks a U-turn away from the traditional government assignment of jobs. School and university leavers have hitherto denied personal ambitions, declaring "I will go wherever the country needs me," and certain of the "iron ricebowl" — a permanent job. This is no longer on offer. This year alone, 10 million urban young people will seek work. "Some comrades are sated at the thought of this enormous task," says the authoritative *Red Flag*. "They feel the unemployment problem during the period of readjustment is beyond our ability."

Red Flag maintains that China's urban population, with 50 per cent of its total in work, is the world's best employed, but the paper grants, too, that almost four million job-seekers from last year have yet to find work. In Peking almost 200,000 youngsters are still unemployed, and *Red Flag* predicts a future nationwide unemployment rate of 3 to 4 million a year. This equals the number out of work in 1949 when the Peoples' Republic was proclaimed, a problem eliminated by 1957. The report claims, however, that present economic conditions are better.

China's 'readjustment' of economic priorities away from the ill-judged stress on heavy industry of the three years after Mao's death in 1976, which the nation could not afford, means a new emphasis on light industry and services, both of them labor-intensive. Such work can absorb up to 10 times the number of workers as heavy industry. Urban cooperatives and individual enterprises are the fastest growth area in China. According to the *Workers' Daily* a majority of job-finders during the last two years are now working in collectives and individual work outside state control, and more than 1,500 employment bureaus have been established to help the young. During the Cultural Revolution — 1966 to 1976 — tens of millions of young people were sent down to the countryside — usually against their will — to integrate with the peasants. After the fall of the Gang of Four in 1976, China's cities became thronged with discontented youths, returned home to demand work and the education denied them when the Red Guards closed schools and universities.

Many of them have been persuaded to return reluctantly to the land. Millions linger illegally in the cities, idle and sometimes disorderly. The authorities admit that the young are primarily responsible for the current crime wave which has produced mass demands for law and order, but do not link unemployment to crime, preferring to blame the Gang, foreign influences, and inadequate family discipline. — (AP)

Venezuelan ills blamed on the press

CARACAS — The president of Venezuela has been blaming many of the country's problems on the press.

Carlos Canache, a leading opposition congressman, opposed a media council created by the executive, because of the potential for abuse, but favors a congressional agency. The council could criticize or advise the media, including government-run organs, but its decisions would not be legally binding, Canache said.

Capital experts can provide information about any topic

By David Lamb

WASHINGTON, (WP) — On the fifth floor, lower level, of the Library of Congress, past the marble staircase and paneled reading rooms, down a long corridor where experts in close-sized offices study UFOs, pet-feeding and obesity, is the cluttered desk of Ruth Freitag. The desk is old and made of wood and piled high with Freitag's research. At one end sits a cardboard container no bigger than a shoe box that represents five years' work and will take another two to complete: The world's first through bibliography, carefully indexed, meticulously cross-referenced, numbering at last count 2,132 items, about Halley's Comet.

She remembers the exact date the box was born, July 12, 1976. The library received a letter from Canada that day, asking if it could produce a chart showing the relationship of the sun, the earth and the comet at its last sighting in 1910. The letter was given to Freitag to answer and a dormant interest in astronomy came alive. It would, in time, make her the world's foremost authority on everything ever published about Halley's Comet, dating back to the first mention by Chinese astronomers in 240 B.C.

Before long she was missing coffee breaks and lunch to pore through some of the library's 350 miles of bookshelves. She bought a telescope and mastered the French, German and romance languages, even a bit of Hungarian, so she could understand what foreign scientists had written about the comet. She poked through other libraries in the United States, collecting material, and cruised annually to Bermuda with a group of new-found friends, all astronomers, to star-gaze. And finally she asked the Library of Congress for a leave of absence to pursue her interest. Instead the library assigned her to the project fulltime.

"I've found so much fascinating material that I'm just surprised no one has attempted this bibliography before," said Freitag, who has been with the library since 1959. "You know, I could retire now, but were else could I do what I'm doing?"

Specialists abound in Washington

In fact, nowhere. For Washington is more than the seat of government. It is the capital of experts, a thesaurus of knowledge where, no matter how arcane the subject, there is a specialist tucked away in some spartan, windowless room, trying to provide answers for questions that have not yet even been asked.

Never famous and seldom quoted, this faceless group of researchers, archivists and futurists, of iconologists, psephologists, entomologists, museologists, thanatologists, geneologists and virologists, defies the debilitation and stereotype of the normal bureaucracy. Their work is their hobby — or their obsession — and they are driven by a curiosity that can not be satisfied between just the hours of nine to five.

A Cookbook Specialist

"Now over there," says Leonard Beck, opening the metal door to one of the Library

of Congress fireproof book vaults, "we have Houdini. And here on this side we have cookbooks. A really remarkable collection."

Beck is a specialist in rare books and an authority on cookbooks. His eyes light up when he enters the room as though he had joined a gathering of friends. He lingers among the collection, knowing just where to locate particular favorites, opening them to the exact page to find a remembered section.

"You may be sorry you turned me on," he says, "but first, I don't want you thinking that I'm concerned with whether the pate was made with butter or lard. My interest is in the cultural aspect of cookbooks."

"An Elizabethan cookbook. Now that's the rarest thing in the world. The first cookbooks, you know, were written by men. Did you know Alexander Dumas, author of 'The Three Musketeers,' wrote a cookbook? Women didn't get involved until the 1600s but even then, since there wasn't a middle class, they didn't write about how to cook. They wrote about how to talk to the people who were cooking."

Authorities On Every Topic

In many ways, Washington's collection of experts is similar to the assortment one finds at a leading university, though its numbers are far greater and its interests much wider. Ben Rube at the Smithsonian Institution, for instance, is America's leading authority on the boomerang. Ryo Nishiumi at the Freer Gallery of Art is one of the Western world's few experts on restoration of rare and delicate pieces of oriental art. Olav Oftedal at the National Zoo is a nutritionist for 2,500 animals ranging from pandas to baby bongo antelopes.

John Taylor at the National Archives oversees the massive collection of World War II intelligence cables, many resulting from the breaking of Japan's code in an operation known as magic. Like almost everything in Washington of an unclassified nature, they are available to public researchers and on any given day it is not unusual to find a dozen scholars, students or authors studying what Taylor calls "the stuff that books are made of."

Most Research Begun By Government

Now, a skeptical taxpayer might raise two questions: Why are all these people in Washington and who benefits from their work? They are here because research is an expensive activity and this is where the government funding is. And they are here because Washington is a town of issues that call for specialists, no generalists. Knowledge is power here and power is what Washington is all about.

"If you look at American history, you'll see that traditionally the real far-out research projects started as a government function," said Pater Marzio, director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

"Whether it's the settlement of the old West or the building of satellites, it starts as a government function and private money follows. Americans have always poured tons of money into things we didn't need, then gone around looking for a need to justify them.

"We invented the telegraph, you know, and then didn't know what to do with it for quite some time."

An Expert On Inaugurals

It has been said that a specialist is someone who knows more and more about less and less until eventually he knows everything about nothing. Not so. What, for instance, would an incoming administration do. If Jerry Wallace had not become fascinated with presidential inaugurations back in 1961 when he was a high school student in Monett, Mo?

Wallace, a historian with the National Archives, probably knows more about inaugurations than anyone around — in fact, his specialty is so special that he has no peers at all. But without someone like Wallace, much of the historical continuity from one inauguration to the next might be lost.

Is there a precedent for walking along the parade route as president Jimmy Carter did? (Yes, Thomas Jefferson walked back to the White House after his inauguration.) What did Herbert Hoover wear to his swearing-in ceremony? (A top hat and morning coat.) Where does one find out what the first big inauguration parade was like? (check the files on William Henry Harrison.)

"It's not that my mind is full of all this trivia," Wallace said. "What I do is know where the information is and who the people are to see. So when a new inauguration committee is formed, and has only about six weeks to make plans for what is an incredibly complex event, I can tell them where to find out how things were done before and what the problems were."

Answers to Every Question

Somewhere in Washington, for every question on any subject, there is someone with an answer. For this city with 12,000 practicing lawyers, 2,000 journalists, hundreds of associations representing everyone from peanut growers to morticians, score upon score of special interest groups such as the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities and the Woman's Institute for Limitless Living, and 139 foreign embassies covering almost every country from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. It is a city where information is the currency of exchange and expertise is the medium of communication.

One independent federal establishment, the Smithsonian, has 13 museums that contain 70 million items, ranging from the Apollo 11 command module to ancient African sculptures. At any given time only 1 percent of the Smithsonian's objects are on public display. The rest is used for research. The Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum is the busiest museum in the world, attracting 10 million visitors annually.

The Curator of flight material for the Smithsonian, Glen Sweeting, has spent a lifetime collecting military uniforms, patches, medals and insignia. He assembled his collection by searching flea markets throughout the United States and Europe and by contacting war veterans and their families. He learned German so he could study military manuals and, he says, he feels sorry for anyone who does not have an interest that consummates his energies.

French town's rescue effort saves museum

By Catherine de Hulewicz

SAINT-DENIS, France (RFI) — The new Museum of Art and History recently opened here signaling the success of an extraordinary rescue operation which included the complete renovation of several buildings which were abandoned in 1895. The museum is now operating at the site of an ancient Carmel which was in danger of being torn down by wide-scale development.

In 1972 the Saint-Denis town council acquired the rundown buildings and turned them over to a team of renovators who rebuilt the ruins, collected the original furniture, which still existed, but had been scattered here and there and after almost ten years of hard work were able to breathe life into the crumbling structures.

Saint-Denis was a royal town which later became one of France's leading industrial zones. The new museum reflects the harmonious aspects of the French countryside and loyalty to tradition. It provides visitors with a rare chance to study the past within the environment of a futuristic society which wants to study history and at the same time remain open to the progress of the future.

At the museum archaeological halls have been placed in several of the rebuilt rooms while their original conveniences like the kitchen with an internal well are of historical interest on their own. Documents and objects at the museum attest to the ancient origins of the area when the first bishop of Paris was buried there during the 13th century.

The entire first floor of the west wing contains the history of Carmel with a special area showing the effects of Madame Louise de France, the eighth daughter of Louis XV, who lived at the museum site in a modest room. That particular area was also restored according to its original dimensions and furnishings.

The second floor of the museum covers an area of more than 350 square meters featuring a selection of the enormous Saint-Denis collection showing the early historical facts about the "Commune" of Paris.

The ground floor features a reconstruction, in original panneling of the apothecary's shop of the 18th century. This area shows an extraordinary array of pharmaceutical pottery from nearby pottery works and has a pannelled ceiling and walls with a marble table and copper weight scales.



INDIANS POSE: The earliest known photos of Indian delegations to Washington, D.C. were taken at the White House on December 31, 1857. This group portrait of a delegation of Jicarilla Apache was made on April 2, 1880 at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Cultural shock in 1800s

Indian diplomats visit Washington

By Thomas Harney

WASHINGTON (SNS) — The five Jicarilla Apache Indians posed in silence as the photographer took their picture in Washington, D.C.'s Corcoran Gallery of Art on April 2, 1880. Unprepossessingly clad in buckskin and shapeless hats, coats and trousers, they nonetheless had a dignity and presence about them far more impressive than their ornate surroundings.

The Indians were, in fact, diplomats, in Washington to discuss the establishment of a new reservation for their tribe in New Mexico. After decades of bitter struggle with white settlers and the U.S. Army, the remnants of the Jicarilla Apache tribe were trying to adjust to a new way of life.

For the Jicarilla Apaches and hundreds of other Indian delegates who came to the nation's capital to council with the White Man, the trip to Washington brought moments that were both proud and frustrating, humorous and tragic.

These dramatic confrontations have been chronicled comprehensively for the first time in a new book, *Diplomats in Buckskins* (Smithsonian Institution Press). Written by historian Dr. Herman J. Viola, director of the Smithsonian's National Anthropological Archives, the book traces the adventures of Indian delegations from Colonial times through the present day.

The accounts focus on the 19th century. The Indians who braved the journey to Washington in this period had to cope with tremendous cultural shock. For starters, there was often the trip east on the "puffing wagon," one of the Indian names for the train, a strange machine that initially terrified and disoriented them.

Arriving in Washington, the Indians were greeted by crowds of gaping, curious citizens and government officials. The latter had arranged a bewildering kaleidoscope of meetings, conferences and excursions. The itinerary included tours of museums — with the Smithsonian and Corcoran leading the list — where photographs were sometimes taken to give to the Indians as mementos of their visits.

A trip to the Capitol was a must. So were inspections of military installations where

cannons, gating guns and other weapons were demonstrated to the amazed Indians.

Each stop had a purpose, Viola points out: to assure the delegates of the friendship and goodwill of the whites, to demonstrate the advantages of white culture over their own and to convince them of the superior strength and resources of the United States government.

Indians Unconvinced

Although some of these goals were accomplished, the government failed to convince the Indians of the benefits of white civilization, Viola says. "Few Indians returned home with a desire to trade places with their white brothers," he notes, a fact that "never ceased to puzzle their benefactors."

When they were not sight-seeing or enjoying their first class hotel accommodations and a bountiful supply of liquor and food, the Indians smoked the peace pipe at meetings with government officials, and most importantly, with the president. He was the central figure in the delegation story, who contrary to legend and countless Hollywood movies was never referred to as "the Great White Father" but simply as "the Great Father," in keeping with the seemingly magical powers of the white man.

Visited With The President

In the early days, access to the president was relatively easy, and no trip was complete without a visit to the White House. At these meetings, medals and American flags were presented to the Indians and they, in return, bestowed on their hosts buffalo robes, peace pipes, moccasins and feathered headdresses. In 1872, one Teton Sioux chief literally took the shirt off his back when he met President Grant at an evening reception at the White House. Chief Medicine Bear was about to slip his most valued possession, a war shirt adorned with the scalp locks of his fallen enemies, over the startled president's head when one of Grant's aides intervened.

Most presidents apparently had little conception of Indian culture, however. Even Abraham Lincoln, who met with several delegations during his tenure, assumed all Indians spoke the same language and usually greeted his visitors with the two or three Indian words he knew. Once, in 1861 when Lincoln met with a group of Potawatomi

Indians from Iowa, Lincoln asked in broken English, "Where live now? When go back Iowa?" despite the fact that the leader of the delegation spoke fluent English. One presidential aide thought Lincoln's awkward efforts were "amusing," Viola says. "What the Indians thought was not recorded."

Before returning to his tribe, each Indian could expect a gift of a new suit of clothing. Government policy, after all, was aimed at turning the Indians into white men; presumably making them look like white men was a major step in the right direction.

"Everyone from the president on down stressed the need for the Indians to adopt citizen's dress," Viola says. "This succeeded to the extent that the Indian delegates became self-conscious and embarrassed by their traditional dress. The Poncas, who visited Washington in 1880, even refused to enter the city until they received citizen's dress. By the end of the century, few Indians even attempted to do business with the government unless attired in new clothing."

Hence what happened to the Jicarilla Apaches was typical. After they had their photograph taken on April 2, 1880, they were taken to A. Saks & Co., a leading Washington clothier, and outfitted with new suits, shirts, ties, hats and boots. Thereupon, they returned to the Corcoran Gallery of Art, where they proudly posed for a second portrait in the fashionable garb of Victorian gentlemen.

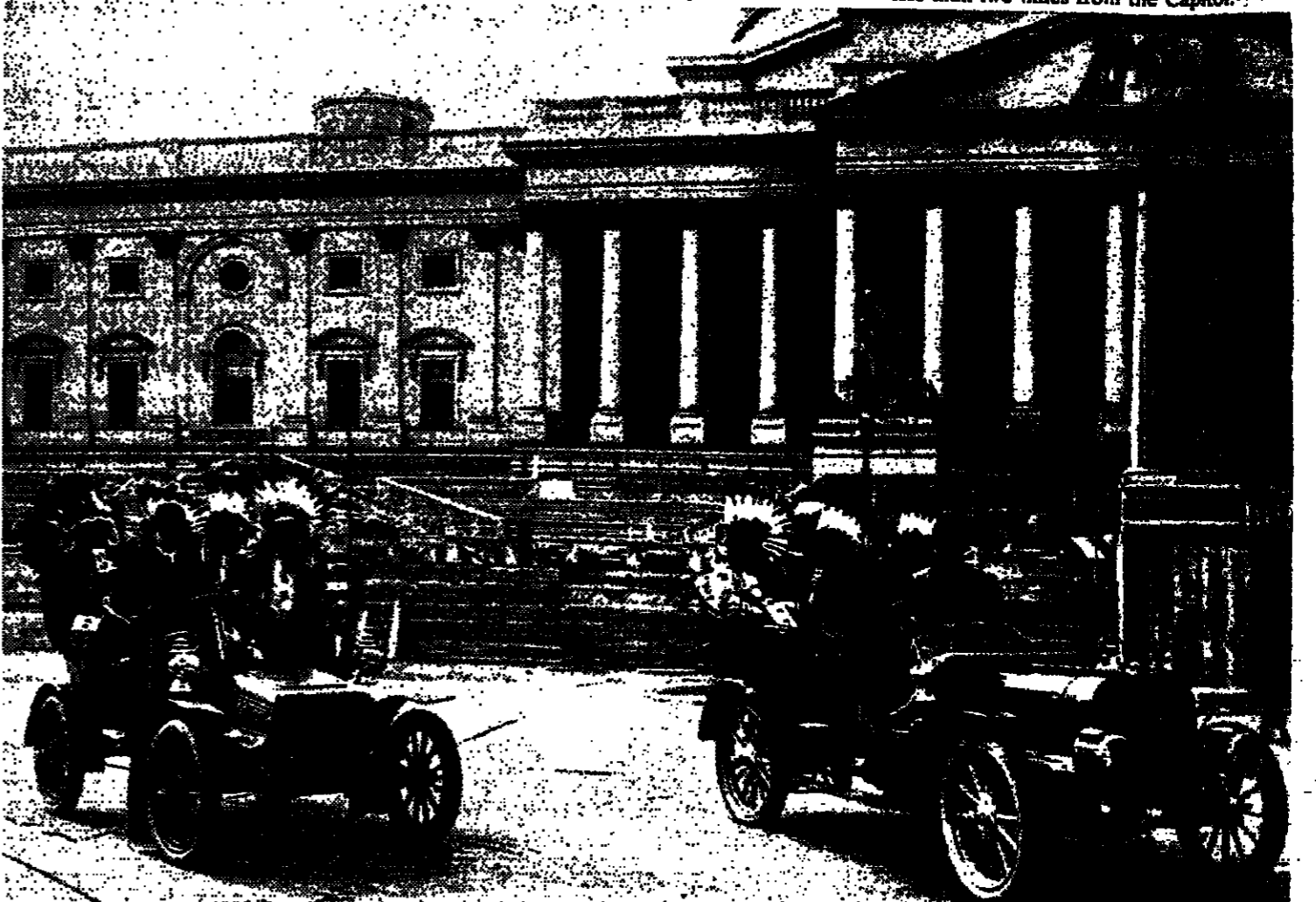
Nevertheless, the transformation was largely temporary since as soon as the Indians returned to their tribe they discarded their new clothing and donned traditional garb, becoming once more, according to a government agent, "Indians among Indians."

Trip To Washington Risky

Many could have been rightfully embittered by their experiences in Washington; Viola says. Swindlers cheated them of their money and possessions, and all risked life and limb on the perilous journey. Disease was an even greater threat and many succumbed to measles, smallpox, pneumonia and even the common cold. Viola's research indicates that 30 Indian chiefs died while in Washington; many were buried in Congressional Cemetery, a picturesque little-known burial ground less than two miles from the Capitol.



RENOVATED MUSEUM: The city council of Saint-Denis, France was responsible for a rescue and renovation effort which saved the site of ancient Carmel from destruction by developers.



WASHINGTON TOUR: Indian visitors to Washington D.C. had to tour the Capitol Building. This 1905 photo shows a delegation of Yankton Sioux.

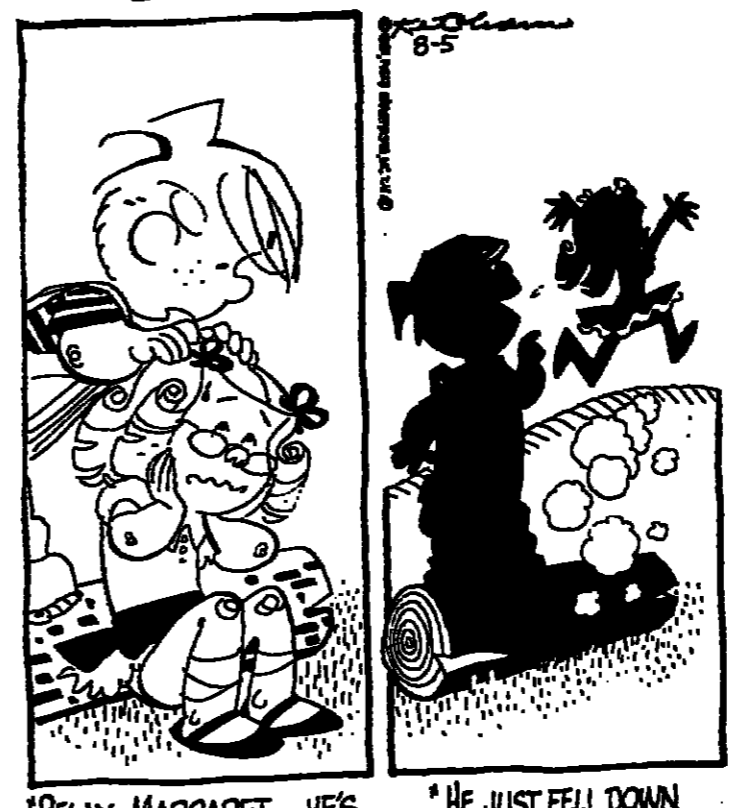
كزائن الأهل

DENNIS the MENACE

Your Individual Horoscope



FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1981
What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.
ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)
Don't take the advice of strangers. Stick with trusted advisers. New developments in a partnership require a change in perspective.
TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)
Don't be taken by misleading statements. Intense application pays off on the job. Your intuitive hunch is worth following.
GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)
You're inclined to rationalize now. Face facts and don't evade issues. A loved one inspires you, but avoid wishful thinking.
CANCER (June 21 to July 22)
Make sure you get proper remuneration for services rendered. On the home front, you're liable to make significant changes.
LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)
Be willing to change your mind, if the evidence warrants it. Plans for a local visit may be changed. Utilize creative inspiration.
VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)
Fears may get the best of you. Be levelheaded and put things in their proper perspective.
LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23)
You're more forceful than usual, but will profit from a more gentle approach. A friend may not follow through on a commitment.
SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21)
Don't hold on to resentments. Be willing to forgive and forget. Watch out for smooth talkers in the career area. Be observant.
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)
You'll have to pick and choose regarding friends. Be wary of those who are manipulative, but enjoy good times with trusted companions.
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)
A revised approach to a career matter brings favorable results. Don't show your hand prematurely. Trust your instincts.
AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)
Club activities are favored. You'll take a stand on the issues and will meet others who share your views. Enjoy social life.
PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)
Daydreaming can interfere with work output. You may rethink details concerning an investment matter. Make joint decisions.



"RELAX, MARGARET... HE'S NOT IN YOUR HAIR ANYMORE!" "HE JUST FELL DOWN YOUR NECK!"

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Steppingstone to Success

East dealer. Both sides vulnerable. trump from dummy, East produced the nine. It is easy to see, looking at all four hands, that the winning play is the ten. Declarer returns to dummy with a heart for a second trump finesse and in that way wraps up the contract. However, the ten play in effect assumes a 4-0 division - by no means an obvious assumption to make. Declarer might be tempted to finesse the queen the first time around - and finish down one. In the actual case, South was smart enough to deduce that East had indeed started with the K-J-9-6 of spades and, accordingly, he finessed the ten and made four spades. The reasoning behind South's decision to double-finesse was irrefutable. In the course of the play to the first four tricks, East had shown up with a singleton diamond and precisely four clubs. It followed from this that East's remaining eight cards in spades and hearts were bound to be divided 4-4, since he surely would not have opened the bidding with a club had he held, say, five hearts and three spades. East's distribution thus became marked as 4-4-1-4, and the double-finesse was consequently the only logical play to make. West took the ace and continued with a diamond, which East ruffed. It was the third trick for the defense. East exited with a club to the queen and, when declarer led a

The bidding: East 1♣, South 1♦, West 1♠, North 2♣, Pass 4♣. Opening lead - five of clubs.

A declarer can sometimes draw startling conclusions about the makeup of the defenders' hands, even though he does not see their cards. Consider this case where West led a club, won by the ace, and East returned his singleton diamond.

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trump from dummy, East produced the nine.

It is easy to see, looking at all four hands, that the winning play is the ten.

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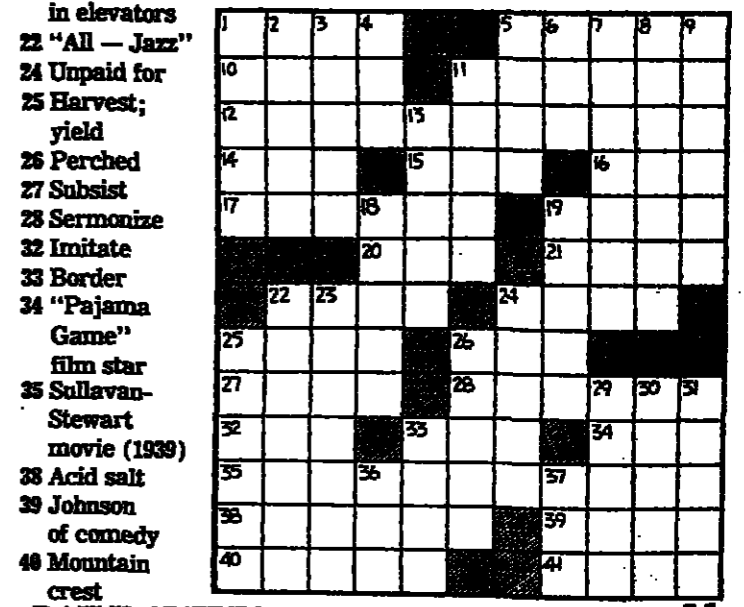
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Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS 41 Hammer part
1 Canaanite deity
5 "Mr. Deeds" director
10 Out of use brick
11 Reddish-brown sci-fi film
12 Letting oneself go
14 Greek clan division
15 Slower (mus.)
16 Sea (Fr.)
17 Got nervous
19 Pungent
20 Laughing sound
21 Big name in elevators
22 "All - Jazz"
24 Unpaid for
25 Harvest; yield
26 Perched
27 Subst
28 Sermonize
32 Imitate
33 Border
34 "Pajama Game" film star
35 Sullivan-Stewart movie (1938)
38 Acid salt
39 Johnson of comedy
40 Mountain crest



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X R
L O N G F E L L O W
One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

G B O C J S C M I C H S J G M E U D U C I .
S G M T S Y U P F R E U F C O S . W P E
B D S G B N P I P Y S G M T E U E G H S . -
V U M R W C I C Y F M

Yesterday's Cryptquote: WE MUST NEVER FORGET THAT ART IS NOT A FORM OF PROPAGANDA, IT IS A FORM OF TRUTH. - JOHN F. KENNEDY

Believe It or Not!



SPENCER TRACY THE MOVIE STAR SAID THE FORMULA FOR SUCCESS IN FILMS WAS...JUST SHOW UP ON TIME AND DON'T BUMP INTO THE FURNITURE!

THE OLD MERCHANT'S HOUSE BOUGHT IN N.Y. CITY BY SEABURY TREDWELL IN 1835 AND OCCUPIED BY HIS DESCENDANTS UNTIL 1933, OBTAINED ITS WATER FROM A 4,000 GALLON CISTERN Submitted by Tom Higgins, Glensville, N.Y.

THE CAMELOPS, THE LAST CAMEL NATIVE TO NORTH AMERICA AND EXTINCT FOR SEVERAL THOUSAND YEARS, RESEMBLED A CROSS BETWEEN A CAMEL AND A LLAMA

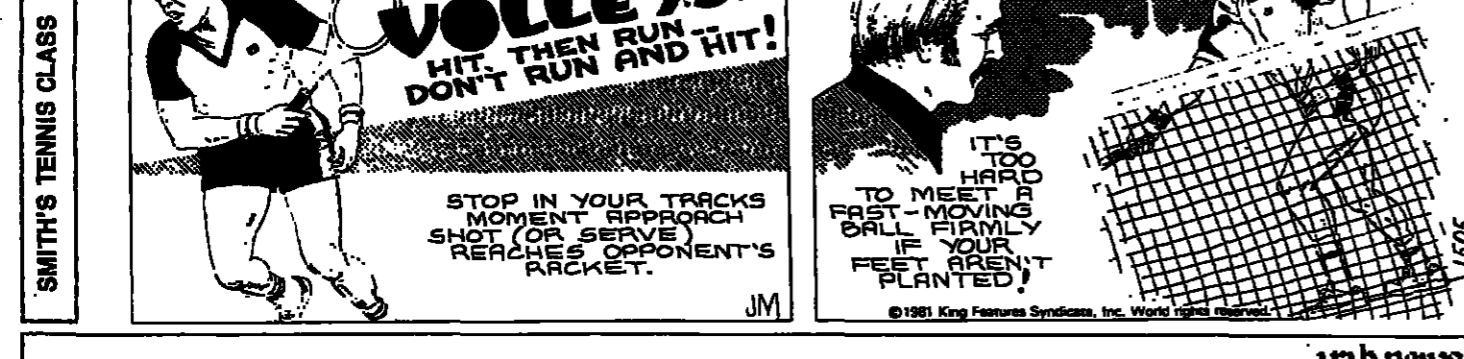
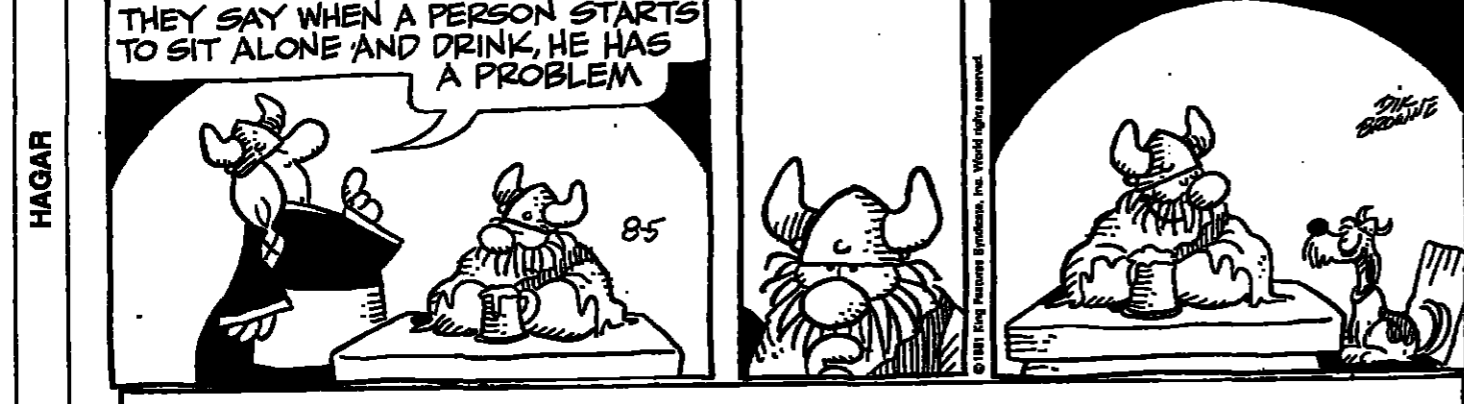
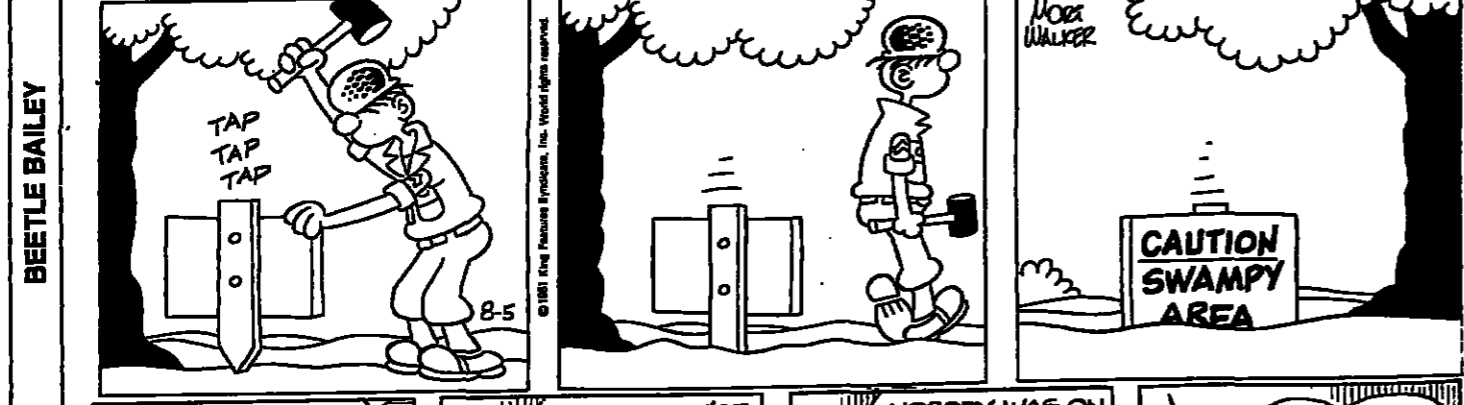
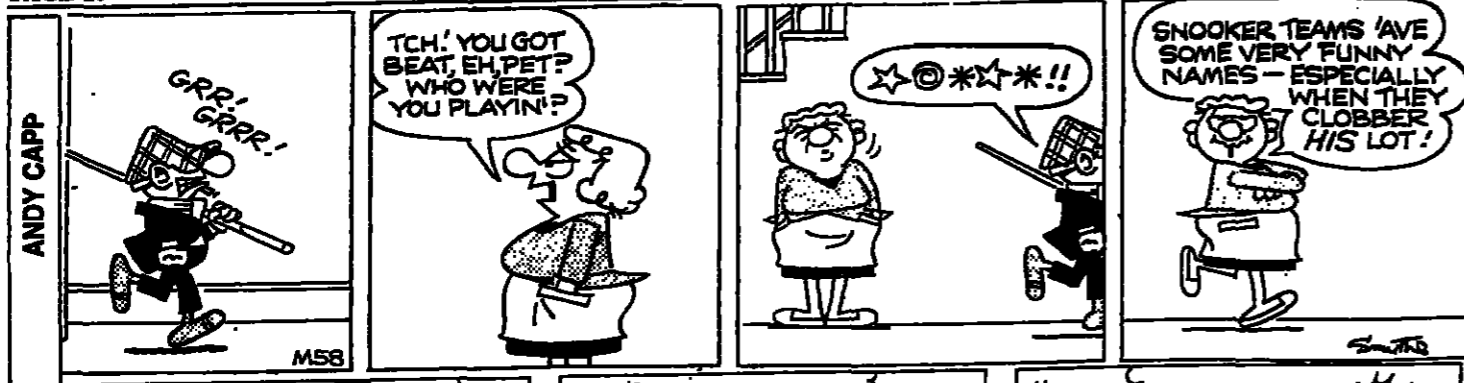


Table with columns for P.M., VOA, BBC, and RADIO JEDDAH ENGLISH SERVICE, listing various news and program schedules.

Table with columns for RADIO FRANCAISE, SECTION FRANCAISE DJEDDAH, and RADIO PAKISTAN, listing various news and program schedules.

